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## Industrial Resources: Hickman County - Clinton

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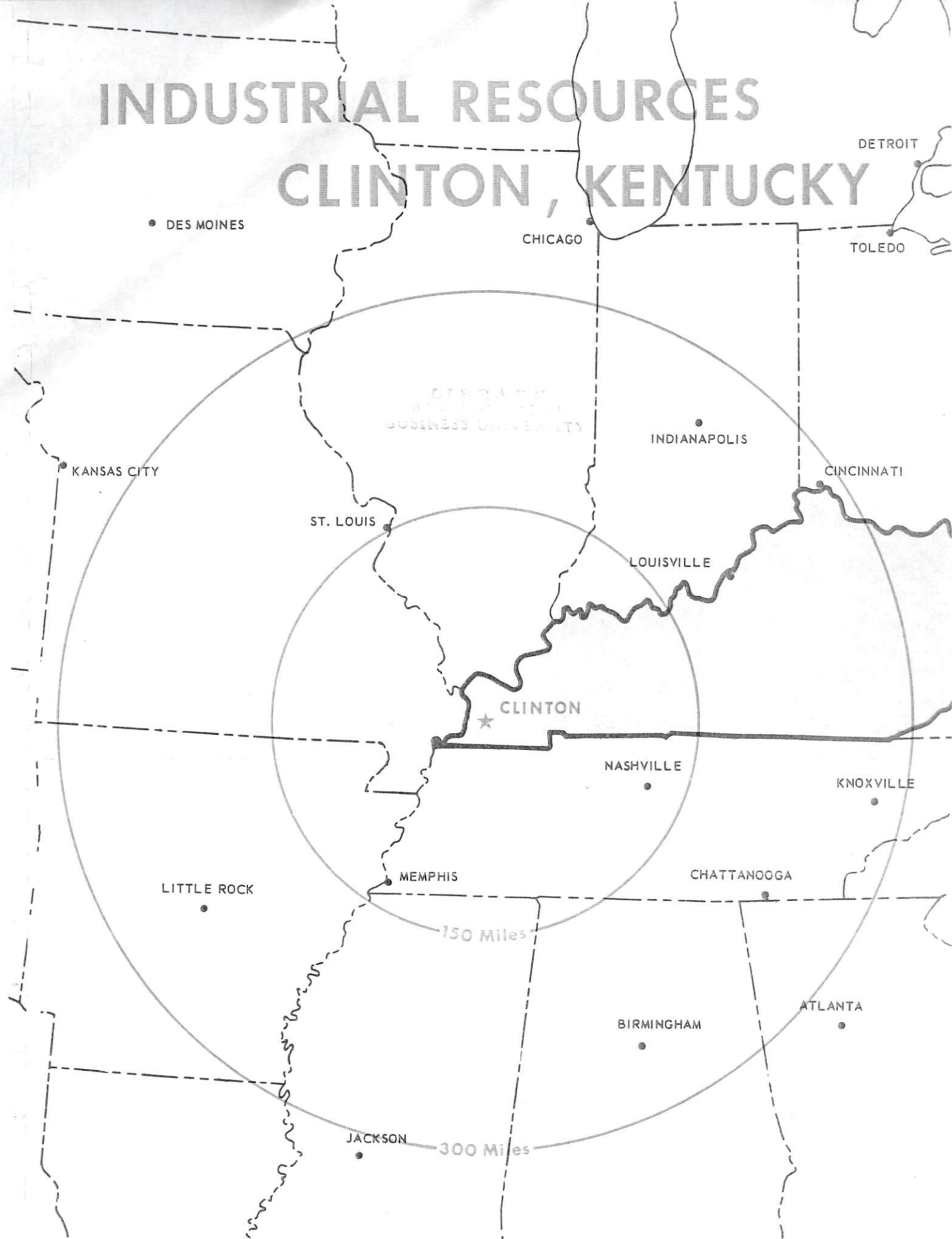
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# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES CLINTON, KENTUCKY



INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

CLINTON, KENTUCKY

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Prepared by

The Clinton Chamber of Commerce  
and  
The Kentucky Department of Commerce

Frankfort, Kentucky

December 1962

# INDUSTRIAL RESOURCES

## CLINTON, KENTUCKY

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## SUMMARY DATA

### POPULATION:

1960: Clinton - 1,647

Hickman County - 6,747

### CLINTON LABOR SUPPLY AREA:

Includes Hickman and all adjoining counties. Estimated number of workers available for industrial jobs in the labor supply area - 1,755 men and 929 women. Number of workers available from Hickman County - 138 men and 78 women.

### TRANSPORTATION:

Railroads: The main line of the St. Louis division of the Illinois Central Railroad serves Clinton.

Air: There are two commercial airports in the area which serve Clinton. These are located in Union City, Tennessee, and Paducah, Kentucky.

Water: Water transportation is available via the Mississippi River to all points on the inland waterway system in the United States.

Trucks: Three common carriers provide Clinton with interstate and intrastate trucking facilities. Edwards Truck Line maintains a terminal in Clinton.

Bus Lines: Trailway Bus Lines provides Clinton with eight buses daily.

### HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM CLINTON, KENTUCKY, TO:

<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>	<u>Town</u>	<u>Miles</u>
Atlanta, Ga.	410	Memphis, Tenn.	150
Chicago, Ill.	408	New Orleans, La.	545
Cincinnati, Ohio	386	New York, N. Y.	1,036
Detroit, Mich.	554	St. Louis, Mo.	173
Los Angeles, Calif.	1,820	Washington, D. C.	830

### Electricity

Clinton is served by the Kentucky Utilities Company. Hickman County is served by the Hickman-Fulton RECC whose source of supply is TVA.

### Natural Gas

A municipally owned system, operated by Commonwealth Service Corporation, supplies natural gas to Clinton. Their source of supply is Trunkline Gas Company.

### Water

The Kentucky Water Service Company supplies Clinton with water from three deep wells. The treatment capacity is 110,000 gallons per day with an average daily use of 100,000 gallons.

### Sewerage

Clinton has separate storm and sanitary sewers. Raw sewage is discharged into Town Creek. Preliminary plans have been completed for a new disposal plant.



## POPULATION AND LABOR MARKET

### Population

Except for the 2nd and 3rd decades of this century, Clinton has shown a net increase in population. The per cent increases have remained relatively the same except for the 1930's which reported a 24.9% increase. Since 1910, Hickman County has shown a net decrease for each decade except the 1930's.

Table 1

### POPULATION DATA FOR CLINTON AND HICKMAN COUNTY WITH COMPARISONS TO THE KENTUCKY RATE OF CHANGE, 1900-1960

Year	Clinton		Hickman County		Kentucky
	Population	% Change	Population	% Change	% Change
1900	1,462	----	11,745	----	---
1910	1,497	2.4	11,750	0.0	6.6
1920	1,455	- 2.8	10,244	-12.8	5.5
1930	1,204	-10.1	8,725	-14.8	8.2
1940	1,504	24.9	9,142	4.8	8.8
1950	1,593	5.9	7,778	-14.9	3.5
1960	1,647	3.4	6,747	-13.2	3.2

Clinton is the only community in the county classified as urban. From data presented in the above table it may be seen that 24 per cent of the total county population resides in this urban community. Other county population characteristics include 12 per cent nonwhite.

### Economic Characteristics

Hickman County shows a total of 915 employed in agricultural employment and 613 employed in industry.

Comparing wage rates with the Kentucky average, Hickman County is below average. The average weekly earnings during 1961 were \$61.24 for all industries and \$50.38 for manufacturing. During the same period the state average was \$83.44 for all industries and \$96.07 for manufacturing. This wage differential is largely explained by the type of particular industries. In Clinton, for example, approximately 80% of the manufacturing employment is composed of workers engaged in production of clothing, grains, and lumber.

These are among the low wage industries. Taking Kentucky as a whole, they represent less than 40% of total manufacturing employment.

The annual Hickman County per capita income was reported as \$1,129 for 1961. This was high enough to rank 69th among the counties but was below the state average of \$1,412.

Retail sales in Hickman County in 1961 totaled \$4,478,000.

### Labor Market

Supply Area: The Clinton labor supply area is defined for the purpose of this statement to include Hickman, Carlisle, Graves, and Fulton counties. Commuting distance within the area is not great; most of the labor supply would be within 25 to 35 miles of Clinton.

Labor Potential Defined: The total estimated labor supply is composed of three major groups. The first two are currently available for industrial employment, the third group describes the potential for future years.

1. The current unemployed, measured here by unemployment insurance claimants.
2. Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as agriculture and women who would enter the labor force if jobs were available.
3. The future labor supply due to aging of the population and measured here by the number of boys and girls becoming 18 years of age during the 1960's.

Numbers Available: The total population of the Clinton supply area was reported as 53,632 by the 1960 U. S. Census of Population, which was a decrease of 5,343 persons since the 1950 census count of 58,975.

Those among the total population that are estimated to be currently available for industrial employment include 1,755 males and 929 females. These totals include 772 unemployed and 983 marginally employed males and 486 unemployed and 443 marginally employed females. Their distribution throughout the supply area is shown in Table 2.

Table 2

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CURRENT ESTIMATED LABOR SUPPLY WITH  
COMPONENTS, HICKMAN COUNTY AREA, MAY, 1962\*

	<u>Total</u>			<u>Labor Supply**</u>		<u>Unemployed</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Area Total:	1,755	929	2,684	983	443	772	486
Hickman	138	78	216	77	37	61	41
Carlisle	295	201	496	236	191	59	10
Graves	1,234	494	1,728	626	89	608	405
Fulton	88	156	244	44	126	44	30

Future Labor Supply: The following table will give some idea of the future labor supply in the Clinton area. The future labor supply will include some proportion of the 4,962 boys and 4,695 girls who will become 18 years of age by 1970. It would be difficult to arrive at a number that will enter the area work force. Probably the most influential internal factor would be the type of local employment available.

Table 3

DISTRIBUTION OF THE FUTURE LABOR SUPPLY, HICKMAN COUNTY  
AREA BASED ON 1960 U. S. CENSUS OF POPULATION DATA

	<u>18 Years of Age by 1970</u>	
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Area Total:	4,962	4,695
Hickman	669	584
Carlisle	477	493
Graves	2,746	2,547
Fulton	1,070	1,071

\* Kentucky Department of Economic Security

\*\* Men who would shift from low paying jobs such as farming and women who would enter the labor force if jobs were available.



Area Employment Characteristics: The Clinton labor supply area employment characteristics are to be shown in three groups. These will be illustrated in tables 4, 5, and 6.

During the fall of 1959 there were 5, 785 family and hired workers directly engaged in agricultural work. The distribution of these workers is shown in table 4.

Table 4

HICKMAN COUNTY AREA AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT  
FALL, 1959\*

	<u>Family Workers</u>	<u>Hired Workers**</u>	<u>Total</u>
Area Total:	5, 513	272	5, 785
Hickman	834	81	915
Carlisle	713	37	750
Graves	3, 186	55	3, 241
Fulton	780	99	879

During March, 1962, there were 3, 946 workers engaged in manufacturing; well over half of this number were employed in Graves County. The distribution of the remaining employment, by county and type industry, is shown in table 5.

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\* U. S. Census of Agriculture, 1959

\*\* Regular workers (employed 150 or more days).

Table 5

HICKMAN COUNTY AREA MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT  
MARCH, 1962\*

	Area				
	Total	Hickman	Carlisle	Graves	Fulton
Total Manufacturing	3,946	241	259	2,923	523
Food & kindred products	288	37	0	177	74
Tobacco	217	0	0	217	0
Clothing, Textile & Leather	2,302	151	0	1,751	400
Lumber & Furniture	219	46	6	131	26
Print., Publ. & Paper	78	7	0	54	17
Chemicals, Petroleum & Rubber	454	0	0	454	0
Stone, Clay & Glass	141	0	0	135	6
Primary Metals	0	0	0	0	0
Machinery, metal products & equip.	253	0	253	0	0
Other	4	0	0	4	0

Aside from agricultural employment, which is not covered by unemployment insurance, the largest groups are manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, services, and transportation, communications and utilities. The following table shows in detail the employment characteristics of all industries, obtained from an analysis of "All Industries" covered employment statistics.

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\* Includes only those workers covered by unemployment insurance.

Table 6

HICKMAN COUNTY AREA COVERED EMPLOYMENT,  
ALL INDUSTRIES, MARCH, 1962\*

	Area Total	Hickman	Carlisle	Graves	Fulton
Mining & Quarrying	89	28	0	57	4
Contract Construction	212	6	2	115	89
Manufacturing	3,946	241	259	2,923	523
Transportation, Communications & Utilities	414	40	6	255	113
Wholesale & Retail Trade	1,710	252	107	944	407
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	188	14	14	109	51
Services	519	25	0	337	157
Other	30	7	0	8	15
Total	7,108	613	388	4,748	1,359

LOCAL MANUFACTURING

The following table shows existing firms and products manufactured in Clinton, Kentucky. The largest manufacturing employment group is the Clinton Shirt Corporation which accounts for 64 per cent of the total.

Table 7

CLINTON MANUFACTURING FIRMS WITH PRODUCTS  
AND EMPLOYMENT, 1961

Firm	Product	Employment		
		Male	Female	Total
Bugg Brothers Feed Mill	Feed, fertilizer	14	1	15
Clinton Shirt Corporation	Shirts-knit & broadcloth	28	209	237
Clinton Hatchery	Feeds, seeds	8	1	9
Clinton Milling Co., Inc.	Feeds, flour, meal	33	3	36

\* Includes only workers covered by unemployment insurance. Source:  
Kentucky Department of Economic Security

(Table 7 Contd.)

<u>Firm</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Employment</u>		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Clinton Aluminum Co.	Storm doors & windows	3	0	3
Hickman Co. Feed Mill	Feed, custom grinding	8	0	8
Farmers Gin Co.	Cotton ginning, feed, fertilizer	8	0	8
Ashby Veneer Co.	Sawmill	15	0	15
The Hickman County Gazette	Newspaper publishing	6	2	8
Columbus Asphalt Co.	Blacktop mix	20	0	20
D. B. Brown	Lumber mill	5	0	5
J. T. Mathis	Lumber mill	5	0	5

#### Prevailing Wage Rates

Clinton manufacturing firms, as previously mentioned, are characterized by low wage rates. This is due primarily to the type of industries and secondarily to the community's location in the rural south.

Some examples of the existing wage structure:

Unskilled	-	\$1.15 - \$1.25 Per Hr.
Semiskilled	-	1.25 - 1.75 Per Hr.
Skilled	-	1.75 - 2.50 Per Hr.

#### Unions

There are no unions represented in this area.

### TRANSPORTATION

#### Railroads

Clinton is served by the main line of the St. Louis division of the Illinois Central Railroad, which operates between Chicago and New Orleans. Switching service is available seven days per week with sidings for approximately 50 cars. There is one northbound local freight daily, and three through freights (north and south) daily. There is one southbound passenger train daily. Store-door pickup and delivery for LCL freight is available five days per week. Railway Express is available.



The average number of outbound carloads per month is 32, consisting mainly of grain. The inbound carloads number 32 per month, consisting mainly of fertilizer, limestone, coal, lumber, and feed.

Table 8

RAILWAY TRANSIT TIME FROM CLINTON, KENTUCKY, TO:\*

Town	No. of Days		Town	No. of Days	
	CL	LCL		CL	LCL
Atlanta, Ga.	3	6	Louisville, Ky.	2	4
Birmingham, Ala.	2	4	Nashville, Tenn.	2	4
Chicago, Ill.	2	3	New York, N. Y.	5	7
Cincinnati, Ohio	3	5	Pittsburgh, Pa.	4	6
Cleveland, Ohio	4	6	St. Louis, Mo.	1	4
Detroit, Mich.	4	6	Knoxville, Tenn.	3	6

Highways

Clinton and Hickman County are served by U. S. Highway 51 and Kentucky Highways 58 and 123. The new Western Kentucky toll road will pass just outside of Princeton, Kentucky, 80 miles distant. Shown on the following highway map is a proposed Interstate 24 linking St. Louis, Missouri, with Nashville, Tennessee. This highway would be approximately 40 miles from Clinton.

Table 9

HIGHWAY DISTANCES FROM CLINTON, KENTUCKY, TO:

Town	Miles	Town	Miles
Atlanta, Ga.	410	Lexington, Ky.	300
Birmingham, Ala.	370	Louisville, Ky.	250
Chicago, Ill.	408	Nashville, Tenn.	155
Cincinnati, Ohio	386	New York, N. Y.	1,036
Detroit, Mich.	554	Pittsburgh, Pa.	660
Knoxville, Tenn.	345	St. Louis, Mo.	173

\* Illinois Central Railroad, Chicago, Illinois

Truck Service: There are three truck lines serving Clinton. These are the Hayes Freight Lines, Inc. (Interstate & Intrastate); Harper Truck Service (Interstate & Intrastate); and Edwards Truck Lines (Interstate & Intrastate). The Edwards Truck Line has its office and terminal in Clinton, providing overnight service to Memphis, Nashville, Evansville and St. Louis. Examples of truck transit time were provided by Hayes Freight Lines, Inc.

Table 10

TRUCK TRANSIT TIME FROM CLINTON, KENTUCKY TO  
SELECTED MARKET CENTERS\*

Town	Delivery Time		Town	Delivery Time	
	LTL	TL		LTL	TL
	(Days)			(Days)	
Chicago, Ill	3	2	Louisville, Ky.	3	2
Cincinnati, Ohio	3	2	Los Angeles, Calif.	8	6
Cleveland, Ohio	3	2	Nashville, Tenn.	3	2
Detroit, Mich	3	2	New Orleans, La.	6	5
New York, N.Y.	7	5	Pittsburgh, Pa.	4	3
St. Louis, Mo.	3	2			

Bus Lines: Trailway Bus Lines serves Clinton with eight buses daily, four northbound and four southbound. Connections are made with Greyhound Lines in Fulton, 10 miles distant.

Taxi Service: Taxi service is provided in Clinton seven days per week by the City Cab Company.

Air

Two commercial airports serve the Clinton area.

Everett-Stewart Airport, Union City, Tennessee, 18 miles distant, has a 4,400 foot lighted runway and is served by the Southern Airlines, with daily round-trip service to Memphis, Tennessee.

\* Hayes Freight Lines, Inc.

Barkley field, a larger commercial airport, is located at Paducah, 45 miles distant. Facilities include a 5,000' x 150' runway, a 4,000' x 150' runway, a weather station, an administration building and a modern radio system. This field is lighted and served by Delta Air Lines, with two northbound flights linking Chicago and Detroit and one southbound flight to Memphis, and Ozark Airlines, which provides three round trips daily to Louisville, two round trips to St. Louis and Kansas City, and one round trip to Nashville. Connections can be made at these cities to all major national airports.

An airport was completed at Fulton, Kentucky, 15 miles distant, in October of 1961. This airport has a 2,500' x 200' paved runway and will accommodate light aircraft. Charter service is available for private planes.

### Water

Clinton is geographically located as to have easy access to both the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. A low-water channel of 9 feet is maintained at the present time on both rivers. A modernization project, which is part of a long-range program, will create a 12 foot channel for both rivers.

The nearest river terminal at the present is Cairo, Illinois, 25 miles distant. This terminal is served by American Barge Lines, Pittsburgh, and Federal Barge Lines and Mississippi Valley Barge Lines, St. Louis.

Clinton is 45 miles from Paducah, the hub of the inland waterways system of the Eastern United States. Paducah is at the confluence of the Ohio River and Tennessee River, and the two emerge with the Mississippi River. There are five river terminals with shipyard facilities including three floating docks with complete repair apparatus for all river craft, and a modern barge building plant. Twelve commercial barge lines serve the terminals.

A new harbor to be provided at Hickman, Kentucky, 18 miles distant, will be of value to Clinton. Plans have been approved by the Corps of Engineers for dredging a harbor channel 9 feet deep by 250 feet wide, with a 500 x 600 foot turning basis at the upstream end. The Federal cost of construction is currently estimated at about \$150,000. The project will provide an adequate harbor channel permitting continuous access from the Mississippi River to existing and potential terminal sites.



## UTILITIES AND FUEL

### Electricity

Electricity is supplied to Clinton by the Kentucky Utilities Company, which has three 69,000 volt lines. There are 30,000 KW available and more could be supplied on demand. The county is served by the Hickman-Fulton RECC, whose source of supply is TVA.

Kentucky Utilities Company provides electric service in 77 Kentucky counties. The company has a generating capacity of 575,000 KW in its five generating stations which are located in eastern, central, and western Kentucky. The company also has major interconnections with its neighboring utilities - Louisville Gas and Electric, Ohio Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, Electric Energy, Inc., Central Illinois Public Service Company, TVA and through Louisville Gas and Electric and Ohio Power, with Ohio Valley Electric Corporation. These interconnections provide a means of interchanging substantial blocks of electric power when desired. For complete rate schedules, contact the Kentucky Department of Commerce or Director of Industrial Development, Kentucky Utilities Company, Lexington, Kentucky.

The Hickman-Fulton Rural Electric Cooperative provides electric service in the following three counties of western Kentucky: Fulton, Hickman and Carlisle. All power is purchased from the Tennessee Valley Authority and distributed throughout the corporation's service area at TVA basic retail rates. The Tennessee Valley Authority has under construction a huge electric generating plant at Paradise, Kentucky. This plant will include two turbogenerators yielding 1,300,000 kilowatts and two boilers producing 9,800,000 pounds of steam per hour. This facility will have seven 161,000 volt lines entering the general TVA system. This \$183,000,000 installation will be completed by mid-1963.

### Natural Gas

Natural gas is distributed in Clinton by the municipally owned system which is operated by the Commonwealth Service Corporation on a commission basis. Their source of supply is The Trunkline Gas Company whose 26" main line runs approximately two miles from Clinton. A 3" high pressure line runs into the city with 2" lines throughout the community. The BTU content is 1,000 and specific gravity is .6. A pressure of 10 to 50 psi is maintained.

Rates: Residential and Commercial

First	500 cu. ft.	\$1.04 Minimum
Next	2,500 cu. ft.	1.20 per MCF
Next	7,000 cu. ft.	1.04 per MCF
Next	10,000 cu. ft.	.88 per MCF
Over	20,000 cu. ft.	.73 per MCF

Large Commercial

First	500 cu. ft.	\$2.60 Minimum
Next	3,500 cu. ft.	1.14 per MCF
Next	6,000 cu. ft.	.88 per MCF
Next	30,000 cu. ft.	.73 per MCF
Next	40,000 cu. ft.	.47 per MCF

Manufactured Gas

The Tri-State Gas Company with headquarters in Clinton, furnishes LP gas to the people in Hickman County.

Coal and Coke

Coal is supplied by the Western Kentucky Coal Field which consists of 127 mines located in 12 counties, with Hopkins and Muhlenberg being the leading coal producing counties in that field. The 1960 average production was 241,000 tons per mine, with a combined total of 30,587,000 tons. Underground mines produced 42 per cent, and strip mines 58 per cent of the total output. The average value per ton was \$3.49 in 1960, f.o.b. mine.\*

High grade coke is available from nearby sources. Kentucky has three coke plants located in Ashland, Calvert City and Dawson Springs. Border state operations supplement this supply.

Fuel Oil

Kentucky has four refineries located in Catlettsburg, Louisville, Somerset and Covington. Kentucky's fuel supply is supplemented by West Virginia and Ohio operations.

Delivered prices of the various grades may be obtained from the Kentucky Department of Commerce.

\* The Mineral Industry of Kentucky, University of Kentucky, Series X, 1962



## WATER AND SEWERAGE

### Public Water Supply

The Kentucky Water Service Company supplies finished water to Clinton. The source of raw water is three deep wells. The capacity of the treatment plant is 110,000 gallons per day and the peak day demand has been 140,000 gallons. Storage facilities include a 115,000 gallon storage tank and a 210,000 gallon storage tank. Water is distributed through 2" to 10" mains under a pressure of 70 psi to 633 metered customers.

#### Rates:

First	1,000 gals.	\$2.50 Minimum
Next	9,000 gals.	.90 per M gals.
Next	10,000 gals.	.70 per M gals.
Next	10,000 gals.	.60 per M gals.
Next	20,000 gals.	.45 per M gals.
All over	50,000 gals.	.35 per M gals.

### Surface Water Resources

The Mississippi River offers an unlimited supply of surface water. The largest tributaries traversing Hickman County are the Obion and Bayou de Chien creeks. The average discharge of the Bayou de Chien Creek near Clinton is 88.0 cfs (USGS, 22 years record).

### Ground Water Resources

Ground water constitutes the most important source of public and industrial water supply. The occurrence of ground water is from rocks of the Tertiary and Quaternary systems. This has been summarized in Hydrologic Investigations Atlas HA-10 (USGS) as follows:

#### TERTIARY SYSTEM

##### Eocene Series

"Although the outcrop area is small, sandbeds of this unit yield enough water for public, industrial, irrigational, and domestic use to almost all wells that penetrate them in the Jackson Purchase region, both in the outcrop area and also where covered by younger sediments. Yields as great as 1,400 gpm to drilled wells are reported and yields of several hundred gallons per minute are common."

### Pliocene (?) Series

"Although the outcrop area covers a large part of the Jackson Purchase region, the Pliocene (?) gravels (Lafayette formation of former usage) occur as a relatively thin mantle of terrace deposits over the older sediments. The thickness of the gravels ranges from less than a foot to about 65 feet. The gravels yield enough water for domestic use to most dug or large-diameter bored wells in the outcrop area, but do not yield large quantities of water for public and industrial use."

### QUATERNARY SYSTEM

#### Loess

"Although the outcrop area covers a large part of the western Jackson Purchase region, the loess occurs only as a mantle over the older sediments, and drilled wells obtain little or no water from it. Dug wells obtain small supplies. The loess is about 40 feet thick near the Mississippi River and thins eastward to a featheredge."

#### Alluvium

"Along the Ohio River, the sand and gravel of the Quaternary alluvium generally yield large amounts of water for public, industrial, irrigational, and domestic use. Some wells are failures for large supplies because bedrock is encountered at a shallow depth or because the material is locally fine grained. Single vertical wells drilled into the alluvium yield as much as 1,500 gpm, and multiple-well systems yield as much as 9,000 gpm. Wells capable of yielding 200 to 500 gpm are common. The alluvium along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers in the Jackson Purchase region is finer grained than that along the Ohio in upstream areas and probably will yield less water to wells."

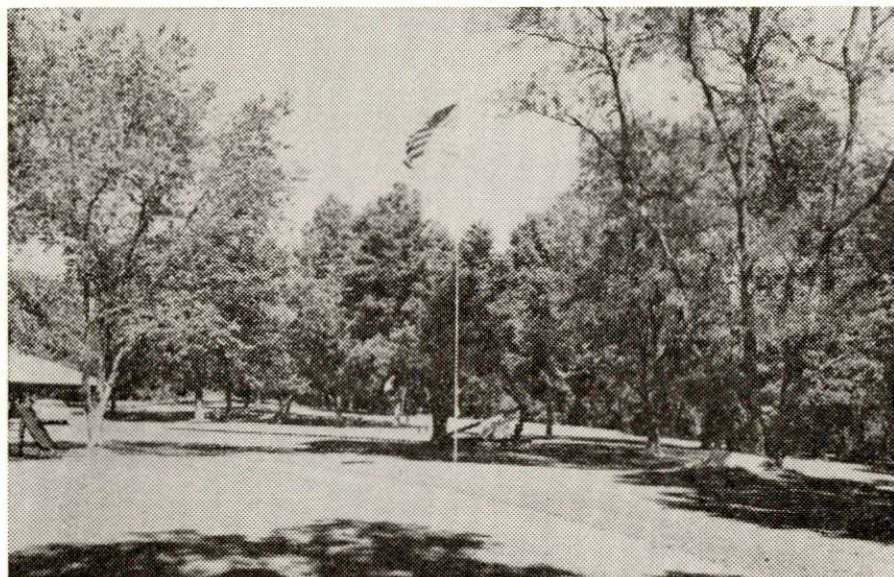
Because of local variations, the above conditions may not apply to any given locality but should serve only as a guide to general ground water conditions in these systems.

### Sewerage System

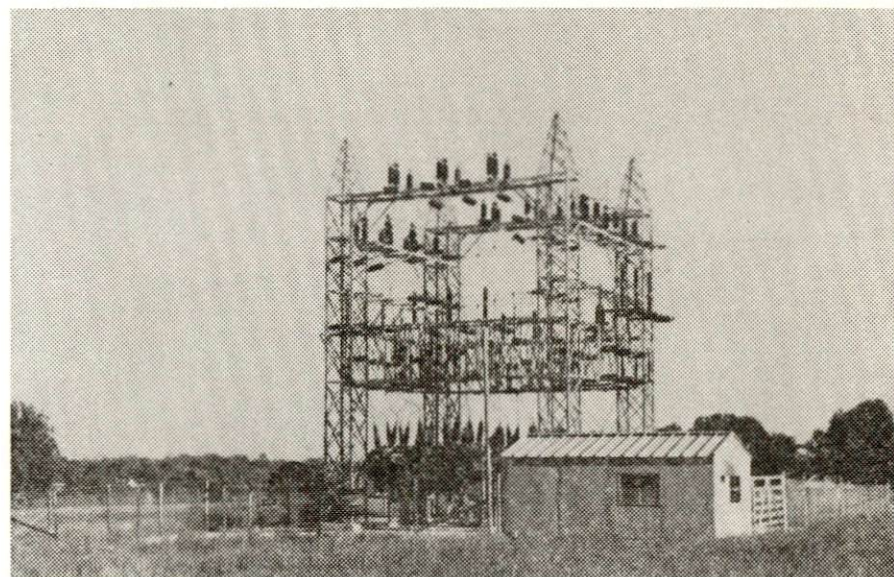
The Clinton sewerage system contains only collection facilities. The sewers, ranging in size from 4" to 10", serve 95% of the city. Raw sewage is presently discharged into Town Creek.

A preliminary report was completed in March 1962 on a sanitary sewerage system. The obtaining of a complete sewerage system will be on this years ballot.





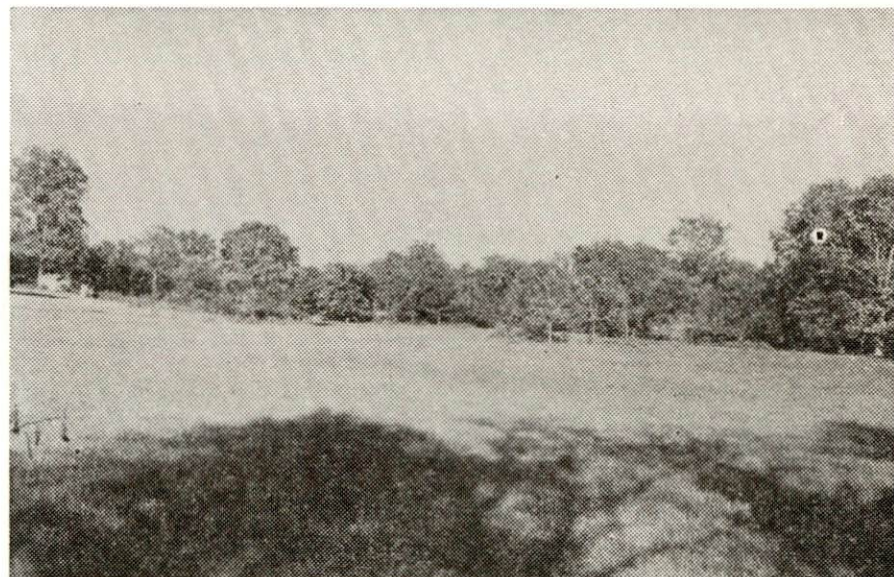
*Nearby Columbus-Belmont State Park on Mississippi River—9 Miles from Clinton.*



*Private Power—Kentucky Utilities With Unlimited Power Available in City.*

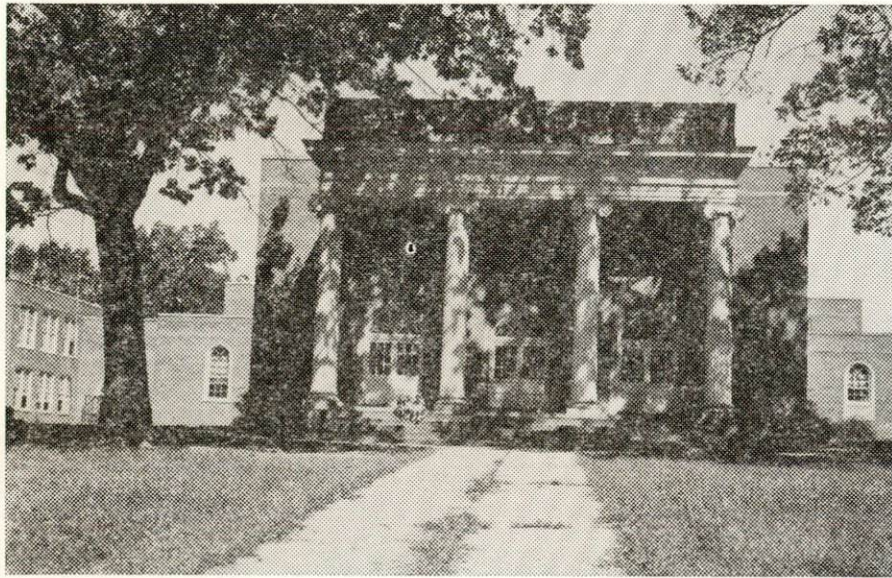


*Trucking Overnight Service from St. Louis and Memphis With Headquarters in Clinton.*

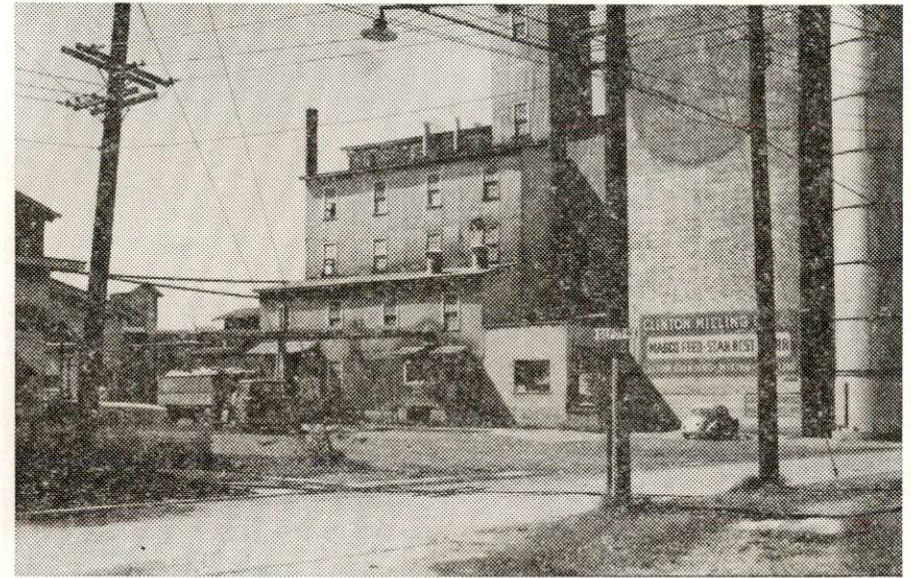


*Industrial Site Under Option Inside City Limits. 16 Acres on ICRR, Paved Road, Water, Electric Power, Natural Gas.*

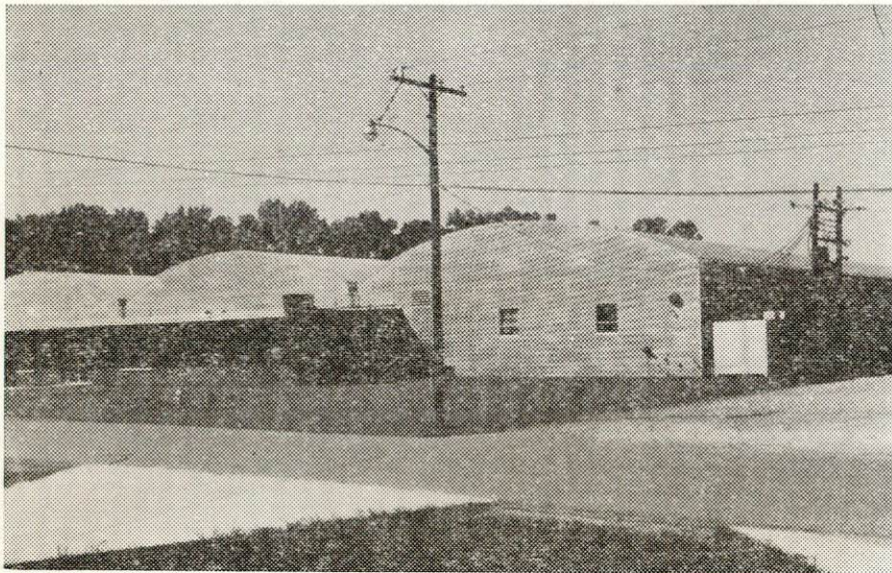




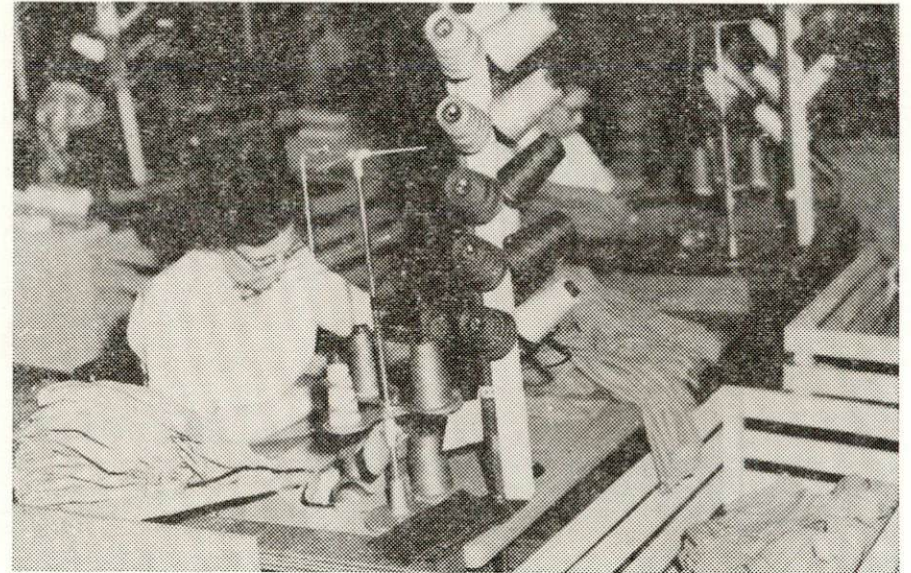
*Central Elementary School in Clinton—Large and Spacious with Excellent Staff.*



*Manufacturing of Local Agricultural Products.*



*Clinton Development Foundation Factory Building. Valued at More Than \$200,000 Paid for by Local Contributions. Now Housing Garan, Inc. With 250 Employees.*



*Excellent Labor Relations. Native Workers Interested in Their Community As Well As Their Jobs.*



## INDUSTRIAL SITES

SITE # 1: This 6-acre tract of level land located in the city limits of Clinton is accessible by way of a city street. A 6" water line is located approximately 35 yards from the site. A 3" gas line is located approximately 65 yards from the site. Electricity is supplied to the site by Kentucky Utilities Company.

SITE # 2: This 9-acre tract of level land located in the city limits of Clinton is accessible by way of a city street. A 6" water line runs through the southern edge of this site. A 3" gas line is available approximately 20 yards from the site. Electricity is supplied to the site by Kentucky Utilities Company. This site is within 100 ft. of the Illinois Central Railroad.

SITE # 3: This site contains 86 acres of level land one and one-half miles south of Clinton, bound by a hard-surfaced road. The eastern boundary of this site is bordered by the Illinois Central Railroad. Electric power can be made available by TVA. Water supply would have to be from deep wells. Natural gas could be made available to this site. Septic tanks would be necessary for disposal of sewerage.

The three sites listed are under option by the Clinton Development Company. Further information concerning these sites may be obtained from the Clinton Development Company or the Kentucky Department of Commerce, Frankfort, Kentucky.

### Available Industrial Building

There is one available industrial building in Clinton. This concrete block, two floor building is located on East Clay Street in the city limits. Total floor space is 3,430 square feet, with a 14 ft. ceiling. The building has a wooden floor and a flat tar roof. All utilities are available. 120/240V-1 or 3 phase electricity is available.



## LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND SERVICES

### Type Government

City: Clinton, the county seat of Hickman County, is a fifth-class city governed by a mayor, who is elected every four years, and six councilmen, who are elected every two years.

County: Hickman County is governed by a Fiscal Court, consisting of a County Judge and six magistrates elected by district.

### Laws Affecting Industry

Property Tax Exemption: As provided by state law, Clinton may allow a five-year property tax exemption to new industry. This exemption cannot be extended beyond five years.

Business Licenses: A nominal license tax is required for certain businesses in Clinton. These range from \$5.00 to \$50.00 according to the type business.

### Planning and Zoning

At the present time Clinton does not have a planning and zoning commission. Applications have been made to the Division of Planning and Zoning of the Kentucky Department of Commerce for assistance in the near future.

### Fire Protection

The Clinton Fire Department consists of 13 volunteers including a chief and assistant chief. Equipment includes one 1948 Ford truck with a 250 gallon tank, a 500 gpm pump, 36', 24', and 12' ladders, 2,000 ft. of 2 1/2", 500 ft. of 1 1/2", and 200 ft. of 1" hose. Training consists of one fire drill monthly. Expenditures for fire protection in 1961 amounted to \$2,938. Clinton has a class 7 NBFU rating for insurance purposes.

### Police Protection

The Clinton police force consists of four patrolmen. Equipment includes a 1962 Ford, with two-way radio connections to Cairo, Illinois, Mayfield and Fulton, Kentucky, Sheriff's office and state police. One state policeman is assigned to Hickman County.

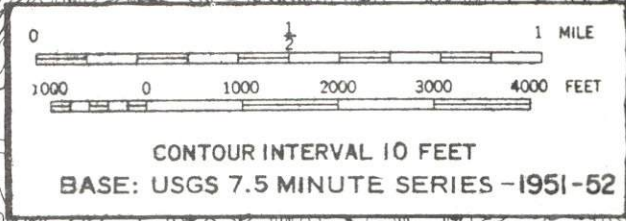


**LEGEND:**  
UTILITIES AVAILABLE  
W - WATER  
G - GAS  
E - ELECTRICITY  
S - SEWERAGE

**SITE-1**  
6 Ac.  
W.G.E.S

**SITE-2**  
9 Ac.  
W.G.E.S

**SITE-3**  
86 Ac.  
E.





The county sheriff, whose office is located in Clinton, has two deputies. The office is equipped with a two-way radio station by which direct contact can be made with the state police.

#### Garbage and Sanitation

Garbage is removed weekly by private haulers at a rate of \$2.00 per month. Disposal is by means of a privately owned land fill.

#### Financial Information

Important sources of revenue are: General Property Tax, Poll Taxes and Sewer Tax totaling 48.4% and license and permits totaling 34.5%. The two combined account for 82.9% of Clinton revenue. The following statements summarize the financial position of the city and county government.

#### City Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness for year ending December 31, 1961:

Income	- \$35,045.24
Expenditures	- \$35,880.92
Bonded Indebtedness	- None

#### County Income, Expenditures and Bonded Indebtedness:

County Budget	- \$71,150.00 for year ending June 31, 1963
County Bonded Indebtedness	- None

### TAXES

#### Property Taxes

Rates applying to property located in the city and county, classified as city, county, state, and school, are shown in Table 11. A more detailed explanation of property tax rates is shown in Appendix D.

Table 11

PROPERTY TAX RATES PER \$100 OF ASSESSED VALUE FOR CLINTON  
AND HICKMAN COUNTY, 1961

<u>Taxing Unit</u>	<u>Clinton</u>	<u>Hickman County</u>
County	\$ .70	\$ .70
State	.05	.05
City	.75	---
School	1.50	1.50
Total	\$3.00	\$2.25

Real Estate Assessment Ratios

Clinton	-	33 1/3%
Hickman Co.	-	33 1/3%

Net Assessed Value of Property - 1960 (Subject to full local  
rate)

Clinton	-	\$1,946,762.00
Hickman Co.	-	\$9,394,599.00

OTHER LOCAL CONSIDERATIONS

Educational Facilities

Graded Schools: The Hickman County Public School System has a total enrollment of 1,316 students and 56 teachers: a student teacher ratio of 24 to 1. The 1962-63 budget totals \$391,688.08. Approximately 74% of those entering high school in Hickman County graduate, of those graduating approximately 46% attend college.

Recent improvements on the elementary schools totaled \$125,000.

Table 12

SCHOOLS, ENROLLMENT, NUMBER OF TEACHERS, STUDENT-TEACHER  
RATIO IN CLINTON AND HICKMAN COUNTY

<u>System</u>	<u>Enrollment</u>	<u>No. of Teachers</u>	<u>Student- Teacher Ratio</u>
Hickman Co. High	320	19	17
Central Elem.	435	16	27
Fulgham Elem.	150	6	25
Beelerton Elem.	101	4	25
Kane Elem.	183	6	30
Columbus Elem.	127	5	25
St. Denis Elem.	35	2	17

Vocational Schools: Kentucky's vocational education program utilizes fourteen highly specialized schools, partly integrated with regular secondary education. These special area trade schools prepare Kentuckians for work in a variety of trade and industrial occupations.

Clinton is served by Tilgham Trade School and West Kentucky Vocational School, both located in Paducah. Courses offered at Tilgham include: Auto mechanics, drafting, general industrial electricity, machine shop, woodworking and carpentry. Courses offered at West Kentucky include: Auto mechanics, barbering, brick masonry, commercial cooking, cosmetology, electronics, general industrial electricity, office practices, tailoring, woodworking and carpentry.

The trade preparatory courses listed above are normally two years in length. In addition, short unit courses are offered on a continuous basis for the upgrading of employed workers. Other short unit courses are provided in all occupations of an industrial nature as needs arise or upon request, when facilities permit.

Colleges: Institutions of higher learning in the area include:

University of Tennessee Branch, Martin, Tennessee, 25 miles  
 Murray State College, Murray, Kentucky, 42 miles  
 Paducah Junior College, Paducah, Kentucky, 46 miles  
 Bethel College, Hopkinsville, Kentucky, 88 miles  
 Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, Kentucky, 153 miles  
 Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, Kentucky, 141 miles  
 Brescia College, Owensboro, Kentucky, 141 miles  
 Evansville College, Evansville, Indiana, 150 miles



## Health

Hospitals: The Clinton-Hickman County Hospital is a modern, debt-free hospital with 35 beds and modern hospital facilities for major and minor surgery, x-ray, diagnosis and treatment, and laboratory. The hospital was built in 1949 and an addition was added in 1956 which brought the total cost to \$530,000. The hospital has been fully air-conditioned in the past two years. There are 4 physicians, 2 surgeons, 15 nurses, 2 dentists, 1 chiropractor, and 1 optometrist in Clinton.

Public Health: The Hickman County Health Department, located in Clinton, has a modern health center that is fully equipped. The department is staffed with a part-time sanitarian and a full-time nurse and clerk. The program includes communicable disease control, immunization, tests and field visits; venereal disease control; tuberculosis control, x-ray, field visits and hospitalization; maternal and child health services; school health program examinations; adult health; crippled children; general sanitation; general laboratory services.

There is one licensed nursing home in Clinton with a 20-bed capacity.

## Housing

There are a few houses for rent or sale in Clinton. The rental range for two or three bedroom homes is from \$45 to \$65 per month and the construction costs range from \$14,000 to \$16,000.

Three subdivisions are open for development with approximately fifty vacant lots. FHA, GI, and conventional loans are available in the area.

## Communication

Telephone and Telegraph: Telephone service is provided by the Southern Bell Telephone Company. Present plans call for a direct long-distance dialing system in the near future to replace the present local dialing system.

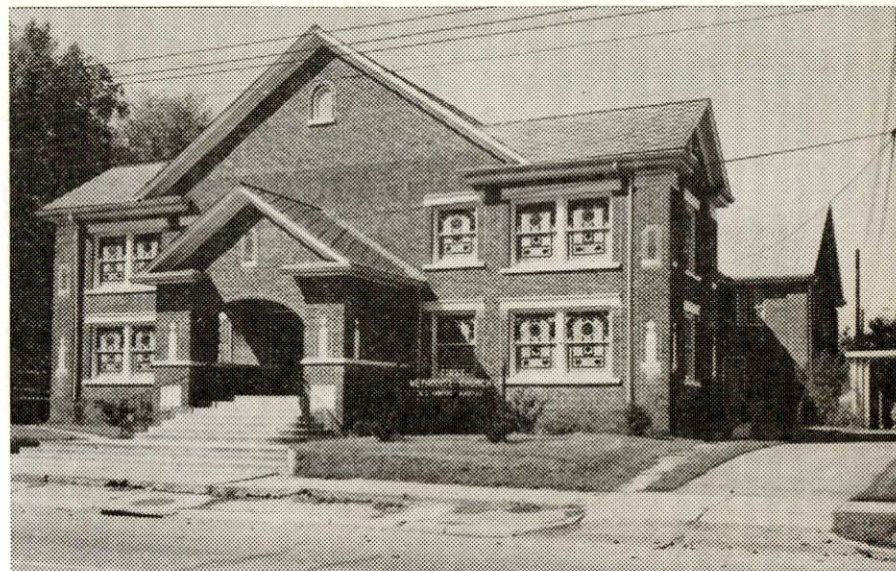
Western Union service is located in the Clinton Drug Company with operating hours from 8:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M., six days per week.

Postal Facilities: Clinton has a second-class post office with 11 employees. Mail is received six times daily and dispatched seven times daily. Postal routes include 4 rural routes, 4 local routes and 2 city routes. The 1961 postal receipts totaled \$30,000.





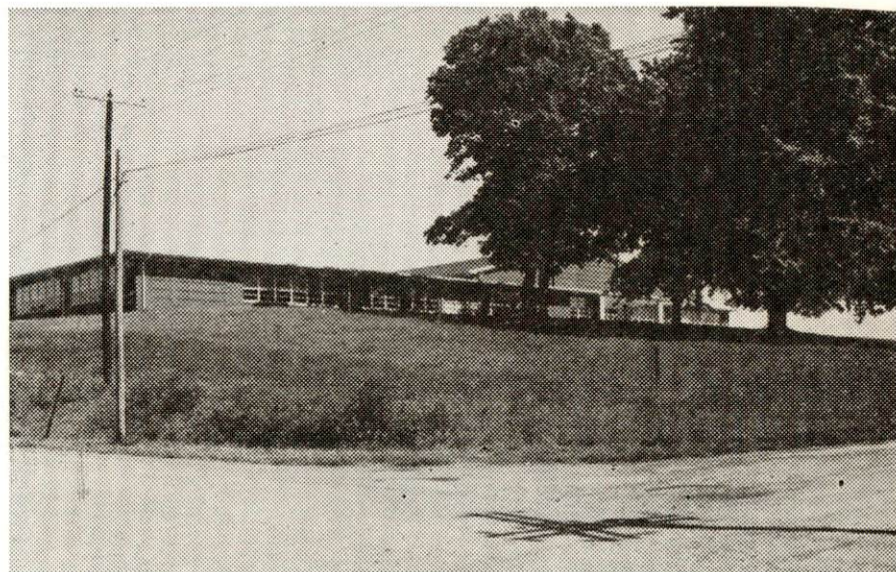
*Clinton and Hickman County Hospital With Adjoining Health Center, Valued at More Than One-Half Million Dollars.*



*A Community of Churches and God Fearing Citizens.*



*Main Street on East Side of Court Square.*

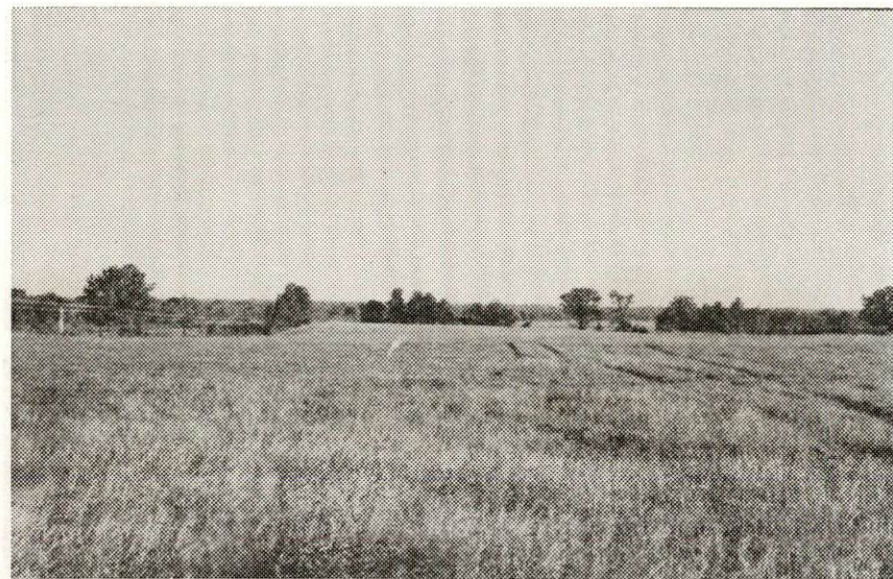


*Hickman County High School in Clinton — New Modern Building With Adequate Space and Facilities for All of the County.*

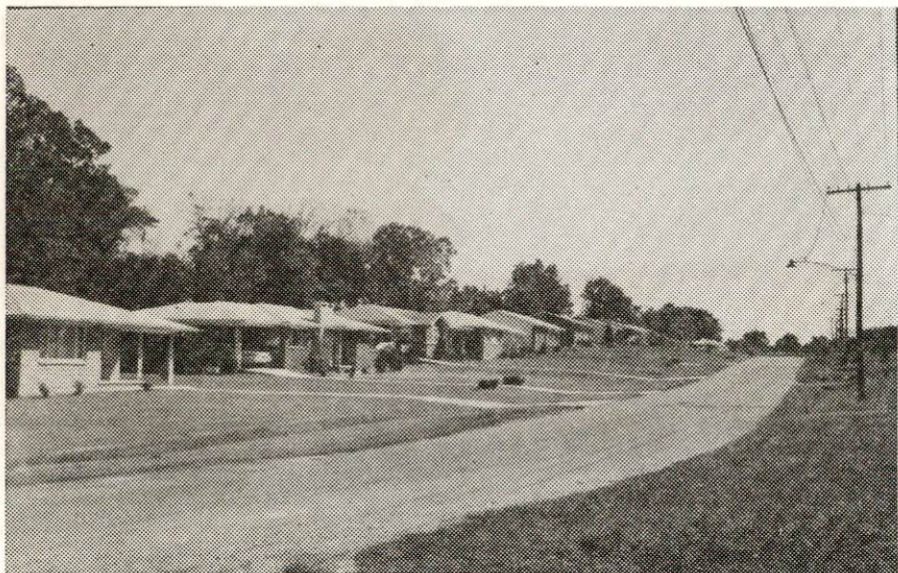




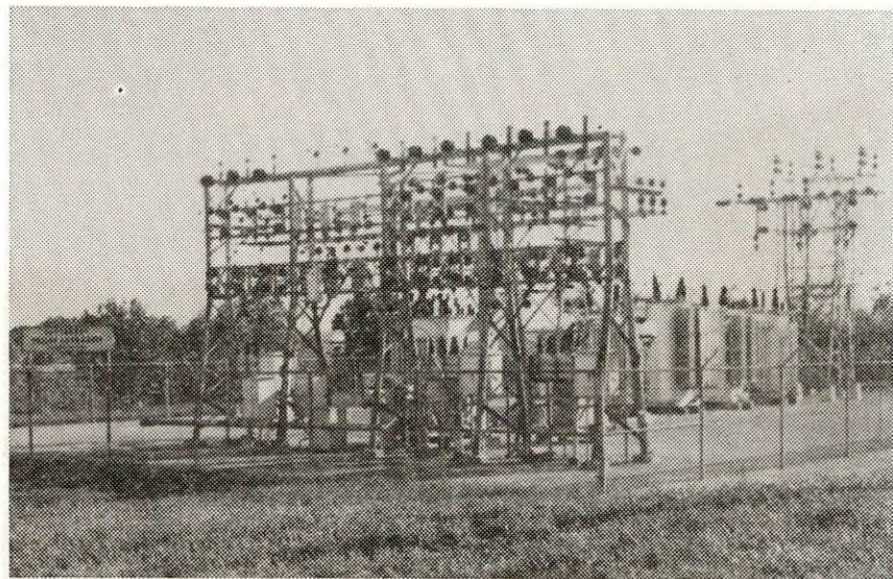
*US Highway 51—Main North-South Inter-State Route.*



*87-Acre Industrial Site 2 Miles from Clinton Under Option—On ICRR, Paved Road. REA Power.*



*New Homes—30 New Houses in Last Two Years. Additional Building Sites Available. Electricity, Water, Sewerage, Streets, Natural Gas.*



*Public Power—TVA Substation With Unlimited Power Available.*



Newspapers: The Hickman County Gazette, a weekly with an average circulation of 2,300, serves Clinton and the surrounding area. Paducah, Louisville, Memphis, and Cairo papers are delivered daily.

Radio: The nearest radio stations are: WFUL, AM and FM at Fulton; WKYB, AM and FM, WPAD, AM and FM, at Paducah; and WKTM and WNGO at Mayfield.

Television: Television reception from stations in Memphis, St. Louis, Nashville, Paducah, Harrodsburg, and Cape Girardeau is good.

#### Libraries

Clinton and the surrounding area is served by the Hickman County Public Library which is operated by the Women's Club of Clinton. The library has a volume of 2,500 books with a circulation of 4,000.

A bookmobile from Clinton serves Clinton and Hickman County.

#### Churches

The following denominations are represented in Clinton: Assembly of God, Baptist, Christian, Church of Christ, and Methodist.

Approximately 65% of Clinton citizens are church members and church attendance is high.

#### Financial Institutions

Statement as of June 30, 1962

	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Deposits</u>
Clinton Bank	\$2,263,701.01	\$1,940,926.55
First National Bank	\$1,992,166.15	\$1,743,385.84

#### Hotels and Motels

Ranch Motel	12 Units
Hotel Jewell	50 Rooms

#### Clubs and Organizations

Civic: Chamber of Commerce, Rotary, PTA

Fraternal: Masons, American Legion, Sportsmen's Club, Woodmen of The World, VFW



Women's Club: Senior Women's Club, Jr. Women's Club, Eastern Star

Youth Clubs: Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts, FFA, 4-H Club, Youth Center

### Recreation

Local: The city of Clinton operates a supervised playground. Also available in the community are tennis courts, a lighted softball field and a swimming pool.

Area: Clinton is 35 miles from Reelfoot Lake State Park in Tennessee. This lake is a hunter's and fisherman's paradise with ample camp, restaurant and dock facilities to accommodate tourists and sportsmen. Boats and guides may be obtained at any of the various boat docks.

Kentucky Dam Village State Park, in western Kentucky, is located 45 miles northeast of Clinton. The park area is located on Kentucky Lake at Kentucky Dam. The dam, constructed by the Tennessee Valley Authority, is the greatest of the TVA projects. It impounds the waters of the Tennessee River to form 184 mile-long Kentucky Lake, with 2,300 miles of shoreline. The unrestricted waters of the lake abound with fish. Operated under park supervision are the following facilities: two boat docks; a large sand beach developed for swimming, with shallow wading areas for children; a modern bathhouse; lodge rooms and housekeeping cottages; air-conditioned park dining room, soda fountain, coffee shop, and commissary; 18-hole golf course; badminton, tennis and croquet courts; and the Village Playhouse for summer theatrical productions. In addition, there are numerous picnicking areas throughout the park. Grills, tables and benches are easily accessible by automobile.

South of Kentucky Dam Village, on U. S. Route 68, is Cherokee State Park and Kentucky Lake State Park. These parks offer boat docks, cottages, dining rooms, beaches, swimming, bathhouses, picnic areas and fishing. At Kentucky Lake State Park is the beautiful Kenlake Hotel. At Kentucky Dam Village, there is a fully accredited airport and flying service within the park area. The park airport has a 3,000 foot paved runway and a 3,500 foot graded runway.

Located approximately 26 miles from Clinton is the Ballard County Game Refuge. This 8,000 acre refuge, located on the famous Mississippi flyway, offers excellent duck and goose shooting facilities.

Columbus-Belmont State Park is located at Columbus, nine miles from Clinton, on cliffs overlooking the Mississippi River. This park was the "Gibraltar of the South" during the Civil War. A hugh chain, used by the Confederates to block the river, is now on permanent display. Entrenchments and field forts have been preserved, along with the battlefield hospital which is now a museum. The beautiful grounds are well-kept the year around. Recreational activities include picnicking and fishing. Modern water facilities, rest rooms, a tent camping area, a lookout tower, a pavilion, ferry service across the river to Belmont, paved roads and walks, picnic tables, benches, and fireplaces are available.

### Community Improvements

#### Recent:

1. Streets on the north and west side of Court Square were paved.
2. The American Legion building was remodeled.
3. A bookmobile was acquired for County Library service.
4. Three subdivisions were opened for development and fifteen new homes have been completed.
5. Recent improvements include a \$270,000 consolidated high school.

#### Planned:

1. A sewage disposal system is in the planning stage.
2. Plans are being made for a new Masonic Lodge Hall.
3. Enlargement of the library is planned.

LIBRARY  
BOWLING GREEN  
BUSINESS UNIVERSITY



# NATURAL RESOURCES

## Agriculture

In 1959 there were 775 farms in Hickman County covering 120,762 acres, an average of 155.8 acres per farm. The following table shows some agricultural statistics for Hickman County and Kentucky.

Table 13

### AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS FOR HICKMAN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

<u>Crops</u>	<u>Acres Harvested</u>	<u>Yield Per Acre</u>	<u>Total Production</u>
<u>Corn: *</u>			
Hickman Co. (bu)	18,000	49.5	891
Kentucky (bu)	1,529,000	48.0	73,392,000
<u>Wheat: *</u>			
Hickman Co. (bu)	2,300	31.0	71,300
Kentucky (bu)	165,000	29.0	4,785,000
<u>Soybeans: *</u>			
Hickman Co. (bu)	6,300	21.5	135,000
Kentucky (bu)	199,000	22.0	4,378,000
<u>Burley Tobacco: *</u>			
Hickman Co. (lbs)	15	1,360.0	20,000
Kentucky (lbs)	197,000	1,625.0	320,125,000
<u>Alfalfa Hay: **</u>			
Hickman Co. (tons)	398	2.9	1,189
Kentucky (tons)	289,000	2.1	620,000
<u>Clo-Tim Hay: **</u>			
Hickman Co. (tons)	2,865	1.3	3,776
Kentucky (tons)	427,000	1.3	582,000
<u>Lespedeza Hay: **</u>			
Hickman Co. (tons)	4,949	1.4	6,969
Kentucky (tons)	549,000	1.2	703,000

\* Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1961, Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service

\*\* Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1960, Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service

Table 14

LIVESTOCK STATISTICS FOR HICKMAN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY  
1960\*

<u>Livestock</u>	<u>Number on Farms as of January 1, 1961</u>
<u>All Cattle and Calves:</u>	
Hickman Co.	21,600
Kentucky	2,115,000
<u>Milk Cows:</u>	
Hickman Co.	3,100
Kentucky	504,000
<u>Sheep:</u>	
Hickman Co.	2,800
Kentucky	475,000

Minerals

The principal mineral resources of Hickman County consist of sand and gravel and clay. Total value of minerals produced in 1960 amounted to \$30,600 from sand and gravel (U. S. Bureau of Mines).

Sand and Gravel: Sand and gravel deposits are widespread throughout the county as they are throughout the entire Jackson Purchase region. These deposits are used locally for roadway construction purposes. A total of 26,000 tons was mined in 1960.

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\* Kentucky Agricultural Statistics, 1961, Kentucky Crop and Livestock Reporting Service



Clay: No known high grade clays have been mined in Hickman County although clay for brick manufacture has been worked in the past. The Holly Springs formation which contains the ball, sagger and wad clay horizons in Graves County to the east touches the northeastern margin of the county. The Granada formation occurs in the eastern portion of the county and in recent years has become an important source of high grade clays in Weakly County, Tennessee. It is possible that similar deposits exist in this formation in the Jackson Purchase region. Loess deposits are also found throughout the county with large deposits occurring along the Mississippi River bluffs. This material is not strictly a clay but is a fine-grained siliceous and slightly calcareous claylike substance. When sufficiently plastic it can be used for the manufacture of brick and low grade drain tile. Thus far, it has only been used locally to build levees. Other common clay deposits might be found along the larger stream beds.

In 1960, Kentucky ranked fifteenth in the nation in value of mineral production including natural gas liquids with a total of \$413,517,000. In order of value, the minerals produced were coal, petroleum, stone, natural gas, natural gas liquids, sand and gravel, clays and fluorspar. Kentucky ranked second among the states in the production of bituminous coal and ball clay, and third in the production of fluorspar. Fuels constituted 88 per cent of the total value with coal accounting for 68 per cent, petroleum - 15 per cent, and natural gas - 5 per cent. Stone represented 5 per cent, sand and gravel - 1 per cent, and clay - 1 per cent. All other minerals, which include natural gas liquids, fluorspar, barite, lead, silver, zinc, cement, crushed sandstone and gem stone, accounted for 5 per cent.

Table 15

## KENTUCKY MINERAL PRODUCTION 1960 (1)

(Units in short tons unless specified)

<u>Mineral</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Value</u>
Barite	(2)	\$ (2)
Clays	951, 000 (3)	2, 646, 000 (3)
Coal	66, 846, 000	282, 395, 000
Fluorspar	25, 855	1, 173, 000
Gem Stones	(4)	(5)
Lead (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	558	131, 000
Natural Gas (cubic feet)	75, 329, 000, 000	18, 389, 000
Natural Gas Liquids:		
Natural Gasoline (gals.)	(2)	(2)
LP Gases (gals.)	(2)	(2)
Petroleum (crude-barrels)	21, 144, 000 (6)	60, 260, 000 (6)
Sand and Gravel	5, 113, 000	5, 763, 000
Silver (recoverable content of ores, etc.-troy ounces)	-----	-----
Stone (7)	15, 810, 000	21, 493, 000
Zinc (recoverable content of ores, etc.)	869	224, 000
Value of items that cannot be disclosed: cement, ball clay (1960), crushed sandstone, and values indicated by foot- note 2.	-----	22, 080, 000

- (1) Mineral Industry of Kentucky, Minerals Yearbook, 1960. Production as measured by mine shipments, sales, or marketable production (including consumption by producers).
- (2) Figure withheld to avoid disclosing individual company confidential data.
- (3) Excludes ball clay; included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."
- (4) Weight not recorded.
- (5) Less than \$1, 000.
- (6) Preliminary figure.
- (7) Excludes crushed sandstone; included with "Value of items that cannot be disclosed."



## Forests

Hickman County has 35,000 acres of forested land covering 22% of the total land area. Dominant tree types found in the area are oak, hickory and sweet gum.

Kentucky's forests are one of its largest resources. Both the amount of timber cut and the proportion used in manufacturing within the state could well be increased. The total annual net growth of Kentucky forests is substantially greater than the amount of drain. Less than one-quarter of the lumber, veneer and bolts produced (500 to 600 million board feet per year) is used in manufacturing in the state.

Kentucky's forests are guarded from fire by a radio-interconnected network of 144 fire towers.

## M A R K E T S

Kentucky's economic growth is credited in part to its location at the center of the Eastern Market Area. A line drawn along the borders of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Louisiana divides the country into two parts designated the Eastern and Western Market Areas. The Eastern Market Area is smaller in land area, but contains almost 75% of the national population.

Kentucky is also at the center of a seventeen-state area containing over 2/5 of the nation's population, personal income, and retail sales. This area is composed of those states within an approximate 400 mile radius of the Kentucky border. This is shown in greater detail in the following table.

Table 16

## CONSUMER MARKET POTENTIAL

	Population (1) Per cent of U. S.	Personal Income (2) Per cent of U. S.	Retail Sales (3) Per cent of U. S.
Alabama	1.8	1.2	1.2
Arkansas	.9	.6	.7
Delaware	.3	.3	.2
Georgia	2.1	1.6	1.7
Illinois	5.6	6.6	6.4
Indiana	2.7	2.5	2.5
KENTUCKY	1.6	1.2	1.2
Maryland	1.8	1.9	1.6
Michigan	4.3	4.6	4.4
Missouri	2.4	2.4	2.5
North Carolina	2.6	1.8	1.9
Ohio	5.4	5.7	5.5
Pennsylvania	6.3	6.4	6.1
South Carolina	1.3	.8	.8
Tennessee	1.9	1.4	1.6
Virginia	2.1	1.8	1.8
West Virginia	1.1	.8	.9
REGIONAL TOTAL	44.2	41.6	41.0

(1) U. S. Census of Population, 1960.

(2) Survey of Current Business, U. S. Department of Commerce

(3) Census of Business, 1958, Retail Trade

Retail sales in Hickman County were \$4,478,000 in 1961.\*

Per capita income in Hickman County was \$1,129 in 1961.\*

\* Sales Management, Survey of Buying Power, June 10, 1962



## CLIMATE

The average annual precipitation in Kentucky ranges from 38 to 40 inches in the northern part of the state to 50 inches or more in the south-central part. Late summer is normally the driest part of the year.

Winter is relatively open, with midwinter days averaging 32 degrees in the northern parts to 40 degrees in the southern, for about six weeks' duration.

Midsummer days average 74 degrees in the cooler uplands to 79 degrees in the lowland and southern areas.

The growing season varies from 180 days in the north to 210 in the south. Seasonal heating-degree days average about 4,500 for the state. Sunshine prevails for an average of at least 52% of the year and increases to 60% or more to the southwest.

Kentucky's climate is temperate. The climatic elements of sunlight, heat, moisture, and winds are all in moderation without prolonged extremes. Rainfall is abundant and fairly regular throughout the year. Warm-to-cool weather prevails with only short periods of extreme heat and cold.

Table 17

## CLIMATIC DATA FOR CLINTON, HICKMAN COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Month	Temp. Norm*	Total Prec. Norm*	Av. Relative Humidity Readings**	
	Deg. Fahrenheit	Inches	6:00 A.M	12:00 P.M. (CST)
January	31.6	2.11	80	68
February	43.2	6.93	80	65
March	50.3	7.18	79	59
April	52.8	6.96	78	54
May	63.0	6.50	82	58
June	72.8	3.82	82	58
July	75.0	1.39	84	60
August	75.4	1.53	87	59
September	72.4	1.51	87	57
October	59.3	.91	86	53
November	47.8	7.87	79	58
December	38.0	5.89	79	66

Annual Norm: 52.60

\* Station Location: Hickman, Kentucky

\*\* Station Location: Cairo, Illinois

Length of record: 6:00 A.M. readings 19 years;  
12:00 P.M. readings 19 years.

Days cloudy or clear: (19 yrs. of record) 152 cloudy, 105 partly cloudy,  
108 clear

Per cent of possible sunshine: (19 yrs. of record) - 65%

Days with precipitation of 0.01 inch or over: (19 yrs. of record) - 117

Days with 1.0 or more snow, sleet, hail: (19 yrs. of record) - 3

Days with thunderstorms: (19 yrs. of record) - 52

Days with heavy fog: (19 yrs. of record) - 5

Prevailing wind: (19 yrs. of record) - southwest

Seasonal heating degree days: (29 yrs. of record) Approximate long-term  
means 3,756



## APPENDIX

History	Appendix A
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Cooperating State Agencies	Appendix G

## HISTORY

Hickman County, became the 71st county of the State in 1821. It is named in honor of Captain Paschal Hickman. Captain Hickman emigrated to Kentucky and served in most of the campaigns against the Indians. He became distinguished for his activity, and for his efficiency and bravery.

The town of Clinton, the county seat of Hickman, first began as a very small cross-roads village. The town was platted in 1826 by James Gibson. Although the original county seat had been established at Columbus, it was relocated in Clinton in 1829, because of the latter's more central location. In 1831, Clinton became incorporated.

In 1830, several families had settled at Clinton and begun to make their living off the land. They raised cattle, hogs, chickens, and sheep, and produced milk, butter, eggs, wool, and cotton. These people made their own clothes, and were experts at cloth dyeing and spinning, and they even made their own shoes. Cotton growing and cotton ginning became two early occupations and still continue today. From the time that Hickman County was organized, cotton has played a very important factor in the financial growth of the county. Although Kentucky is not considered a cotton state, it seems that the land in western Kentucky is especially adapted to the growth of cotton, and farmers in this county for the past 125 years have found it to be an excellent cash crop.

The first churches to settle in Clinton were the Methodist and the Baptist, which both came around 1833, and they were followed by the Christian Church, formed in 1876.

The first high school was Clinton High School, built in 1846. It became the Clinton Academy in 1854, and was said to have led western Kentucky with a high level of education. This academy was filled with students, many of which came from the neighboring states. Later, in 1873, it became Clinton College and operated as such until 1913. Another college which was to be established in Clinton a little later was Marvin College, a Methodist operated school which began in 1885. In 1908, it was changed into a preparatory school, which was to graduate its last class in 1922.

The first courthouse in Clinton was a crude log structure erected on the public square the year after the county seat was relocated. It served its purpose until 1832, when an order for a new building was made. At the time of its completion, in 1832, it was the only brick house in Kentucky west of the Tennessee River. This building was used for 53 years, as the courthouse of Hickman County, or until 1883, when a new and safer one was built.



## Appendix A

In 1860, Clinton had a population of 264, and during the next ten years it increased to only 272. However, with the completion of the Illinois Central Railroad through the county in 1873, the town began to grow. By 1885, it had become the most important trading and shipping point in the county. In this year it had 1200 residents and its businesses consisted of 6 dry goods houses, 12 grocery stores, 2 large flour or grist mills, 2 cabinet shops, 1 stove and tin store, 1 agricultural store, 1 harness shop, 1 chair factory, 1 bakery, 1 restaurant, 2 blacksmith shops, 1 saw mill, 1 hotel, 1 boarding house, 1 mens' furnishing store, 2 butcher shops, 1 jewelry store, 2 barber shops, and 1 tobacco stemmery. There were also 7 resident physicians.

During the Civil War, Clinton remained an unimportant outpost as most of the local interest was centered around the fortified town of Columbus, which is located on the Mississippi River, only 7 miles from Clinton. However, Clinton was occupied for 10 months by Federal troops early in 1863, not long after the Confederates abandoned the Mississippi in this sector.

In 1884, the first Clinton bank was chartered, and finally opened its doors in 1887. The town's first newspaper, The Hickman County Times, came in 1885. In 1898, Clinton organized its first rural telephone system, and had given water to its citizens in the previous year. Lights came in 1903.

In the middle 1950's, Clinton had an approximate population of 1,593. With its banks, schools, and churches, it was now the center of a thriving and prosperous farming area----an attractive little town with beautiful homes and spacious lawns.

Clinton was once "home" to one of Kentucky's most famous citizens, and one of our nation's most beloved Vice Presidents, Alben W. Barkley. Known nationally as "The Veep," he resided here where "seven of the happiest years of my life were spent."

"The Veep," beginning as a farm lad in Hickman County, was first elected to public office in McCracken County as County Attorney, and then County Judge. He went to Congress, the U. S. Senate, and then was elected Vice-President of the United States from 1949 to 1952. From farm lad to the Vice President, he endeared himself to all mankind.

COVERED EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION  
HICKMAN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY

<u>Industry, March, 1962</u>	<u>Hickman County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Per cent</u>
All Industries	613	100.0	436,551	100.0
Mining & Quarrying	28	4.5	28,407	6.5
Contract Construction	6	.9	28,674	6.6
Manufacturing	241	39.3	173,111	39.7
Food & kindred products	37	6.0	24,753	5.7
Tobacco	0	0	10,987	2.5
Clothing, tex. & leather	151	24.6	25,992	5.9
Lumber & furniture	46	7.5	13,407	3.1
Printing, pub. & paper	7	1.1	10,574	2.4
Chemicals, petroleum, coal & rubber	0	0	14,650	3.4
Stone, clay & glass	0	0	5,391	1.2
Primary metals	0	0	9,883	2.3
Machinery, metals & equip.	0	0	54,621	12.5
Other	0	0	2,853	.7
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	40	6.5	32,081	7.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	252	41.1	114,641	26.2
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	14	2.3	20,852	4.8
Services	25	4.1	36,984	8.5
Other	7	1.1	1,801	.4



ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE POPULATION FOR  
HICKMAN COUNTY AND KENTUCKY, 1960

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Hickman County</u>		<u>Kentucky</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Population	3,223	3,524	1,508,536	1,529,620
<b>EMPLOYMENT STATUS</b>				
Persons 14 years old & over	2,437	2,564	1,036,440	1,074,244
Labor force	1,728	830	743,255	219,234
Civilian labor force	1,728	830	705,411	290,783
Employed	1,608	642	660,728	275,216
Private wage & salary	850	488	440,020	208,384
Government workers	132	81	58,275	44,462
Self-employed	598	47	156,582	16,109
Unpaid family workers	28	26	5,851	6,261
Unemployed	120	188	44,683	15,567
Not in labor force	709	1,734	293,185	783,010
Inmates of institutions	16	7	15,336	8,791
Enrolled in school	206	208	94,734	97,825
Other & not reported	487	1,519	183,115	676,394
Under 65 years old	174	1,060	91,626	539,838
65 and over	313	459	91,489	136,556
<b>MAJOR OCCUPATION GROUP OF EMPLOYED PERSONS</b>				
All employed	1,608	642	660,728	275,216
Professional & technical	62	62	46,440	36,879
Farmers & farm mgrs.	425	4	91,669	2,339
Mgrs., officials, & props.	140	44	58,533	10,215
Clerical & kindred workers	39	77	35,711	66,343
Sales workers	63	33	39,837	25,265
Craftsmen & foremen	212	22	114,003	2,836
Operatives & kindred workers	297	190	140,192	45,305
Private household workers	4	84	1,123	25,183
Service workers	38	85	29,844	40,156
Farm laborers & farm foremen	211	15	33,143	2,046
Laborers, ex. farm & mine	75	0	44,227	1,671
Occupation not reported	42	26	26,006	16,978

Source: Bureau of the Census, 1960 Census of Population (Washington, 1962)  
General Social and Economic Characteristics of Kentucky, Tables 52,  
56, 57, 83, and 84.

## KENTUCKY CORPORATION TAXES

Corporation Organization Tax

Domestic corporations having capital stock divided into shares are required to pay an organization tax to the Secretary of State at the time of corporation. The tax is based upon the number of shares authorized:

	<u>Rate Per Share (Par Value)</u>	<u>Rate Per Share (No Par Value)</u>
First 20,000 shares	1¢	1/2¢
20,001 through 200,000 shares	1/2¢	1/4¢
Over 200,000 shares	1/5¢	1/5¢

The minimum tax is \$10. If additional shares are authorized, the tax is computed on the basis of the total number of shares, as amended, and the tax due in excess of that already paid must be paid at the time the amendment to the articles of incorporation is filed.

The tax applies to the capital of foreign corporations in case of merger or consolidation with a Kentucky corporation.

Corporation License Tax

All corporations except foreign insurance companies, domestic life insurance companies, building and loan associations, banks and trust companies, race track corporations, and public service corporations are liable for the state corporation license tax of 70¢ on each \$1,000 value of capital stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky. The minimum license tax is \$10. An annual report of facts concerning the corporation and its business is required to be filed with the Department of Revenue not later than the 15th day of the 4th month following the close of the corporation's taxable year. The corporation income and license tax returns have been consolidated. Tax payment should accompany the return.

Corporation Income Tax

The corporation income tax rate is 5% on the first \$25,000 of taxable net income and 7% on all over \$25,000 taxable net income. Taxable net income is that portion of the corporation's entire net income which is attributable to Kentucky operations. Federal income taxes are allowed as a deduction in arriving at taxable net income to the extent that such Federal income tax is applicable to Kentucky operations.



State and national banks, trust companies, domestic building and loan associations, insurance companies, and nonprofit corporations are exempt from the tax. Payment is due on the 15th day of the fourth month after the close of the tax year, except for those corporations required to make a declaration.

Every corporation whose estimated tax liability will exceed \$5,000 must file a declaration of estimated tax due. The declaration must be filed on either May 15, September 15, or December 15, whichever date first succeeds the determination that an estimate must be filed. The estimated tax due in excess of \$5,000 will be paid in equal installments on the dates prescribed. Taxpayers using a fiscal year accounting period must substitute the corresponding dates.

Interest, dividends, rents and royalties, and capital gains not received in connection with the regular business of a corporation are subject to taxation by this state only when such income is received from sources within this state.

Kentucky's portion of taxable corporation income derived from public utilities and the manufacture and sale of tangible property is determined by applying to net income an average of the ratios of the value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales in this state to the total value of tangible property, payroll, and amount of sales of the corporation.

In general, this same method is used for allocating taxable income of corporations engaged in other types of business.

#### Public Service Company Taxes

Property of public service companies including railroad companies and common carrier trucking companies is subject to taxation at the following rates per \$100 value: real, 5¢; tangible personal, 50¢; nonoperating intangible property, 25¢; manufacturing machinery, 50¢; franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, \$2.50. With the exception of manufacturing machinery, franchise and rolling stock of car line companies, and nonoperating intangibles, such property is also subject to local taxation.

Public service companies must, between January 1 and March 31, file an annual report of their operations during the past calendar year. Assessment of their property is made by the Department of Revenue as of December 31 of each year. The total over-all value of the company is fixed by various means, among which are (1) capitalizing net utility operating income and (2) determining the market value of the company's stocks and bonds.

State tax payment is due within 30 days after the department's assessment becomes final.

## General Property Taxes

Kentucky's constitution provides that all property, unless specifically exempt, shall be subject to property taxation. Classification is provided and assessments are required to be at fair cash value. However, Kentucky courts have consistently held that uniformity takes precedence over full value. As of 1962, the statewide assessment level on real estate and tangible personalty is slightly under 30 percent, and on intangible personalty is approximately full value.

State ad valorem tax rates, applicable to the various classes of property, are shown on the table below. Property which may be taxed locally, subject to constitutional or statutory limits, is indicated by the designation "full" or by the maximum rate which may be levied on a particular class of property.

	Rate Per \$100 Assessed Value			
	State	County	City	School
Annuities	\$ .05	\$No	\$No	\$No
Bank deposits	.001	No	No	No
Bank shares	.50	.20	.20	.40
Brokers accounts receivable	.10	No	No	No
Building and loan association capital stock	.10	No	No	No
Car lines	2.50	No	No	No
Distilled spirits	.50	Full 1/	Full	Full
Farm products in storage	.05	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	.05 (tobacco) .15 (other)	No
Farm products in the hands of producers or agent	.05	No	No	No
Intangibles, public service company nonoperating	.25	No	No	No
Intangibles, not elsewhere specified	.25	No	No	No
Livestock and poultry	.50	No	No	No
Machinery, agricultural and manufacturing	.50	No	No	No
Raw materials and products in course of manufacture	.50	No	No	No
Real property	.05	Full	Full	Full
Tangible personalty, not elsewhere specified 2/	.50	Full	Full	Full

1/ County rates have a maximum of 70¢ but average 62¢; school rates average \$1.56 with a maximum of \$1.50 except for special voted levies not to exceed 50¢. City rates average about 75¢ with a maximum of \$1.50 for cities over 15,000 population.

2/ Includes automobiles and trucks, merchants inventories and manufacturers finished goods, business furniture and fixtures, etc.



The Department of Revenue assesses bank deposits in Kentucky banks as of September 1 and distilled spirits and marginal accounts as of January 1. Tax payment is due on bank deposits on or before November 1 following the assessment date and on marginal accounts within 30 days after the department renders its tax bill to the taxpayer. The tax on distilled spirits may be paid tri-annually on January 1, May 1, and September 1, or annually between September 1 and January 1.

Other property is assessed for state, county, and county school taxes by county tax commissioners, and must be listed as of January 1 between January 1 and March 1. Tax payment is due between the following September 15 and January 1; if rendered before November 1 a discount of 2% applies. Exceptions are money in hand, deposits in out-of-state banks, and tobacco, which are assessed as of September 1; tax payments are due the second succeeding September 15.

City and city school assessment and payment dates vary.

#### Special Taxes

Banks and trust companies, building and loan associations, and insurance companies, which are exempt from corporation license and income taxes, are subject to special taxes.

Banks - Each bank and trust company is required to pay for its stockholders an annual state tax of 50¢ per \$100 value of its capital stock. An annual report to the Department of Revenue and to the assessing officer of the county, city, and school district in which it is located is required by February 1. Tax payment, subject to a 2% discount if paid by November 1, is due between September 15 and December 31 following the assessment date. The assessed value of tangible property may be deducted from the total value of its shares.

Maximum local rates per \$100 are: counties, 20¢; cities, 20¢; and school districts, 40¢.

Building and Loan Associations - A state tax of 10¢ per \$100 is levied on capital stock of domestic building and loan associations in lieu of all other state and local taxes. A report to the Department of Revenue as of January 1 is required by January 31 of each year. Tax payment is due by July 1 of the same year. Shares of borrowing members where the amount borrowed equals or exceeds the amount paid in by those members are exempt from taxation.

Foreign building and loan associations are required to pay an annual tax of \$3 on each \$100 received from shareholders residing in this state, less the amount loaned to shareholders residing in the state. A report must be filed with the Department of Banking on January 1 each year.

MAJOR KENTUCKY STATE AND LOCAL TAXES  
APPLICABLE TO A MANUFACTURING CONCERN

	<u>State</u>	<u>Local</u>									
Business Taxes	<p>1. Corporation income tax of 5% on first \$25,000 and 7% on all over \$25,000 of taxable net income which is allocated to Kentucky, after deduction of Federal corporation income tax attributable to Kentucky operations.</p> <p>2. Corporation license tax of 70 cents on each \$1,000 of that part of the value of capital stock represented by property owned or business transacted in Kentucky; minimum tax \$10.</p>	There are no local taxes levied on business firms outside corporate limits of Kentucky cities.									
Personal & Individual	Individual income taxes range from 2% of the first \$3,000 of net income to 6% on net income in excess of \$8,000 after the deduction of Federal individual income tax payments, which is reduced by a tax credit of \$20 for each exemption.	There are no local individual income (occupational) taxes levied outside the corporate limits of Kentucky cities except in Jefferson County.									
Real Estate	Five cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average county assessment ratio is approximately 30 percent of current market value.	Local rates vary within limits imposed by law.									
Machinery & Equipment	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 30 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing machinery and equipment.									
Inventory	Fifty cents on each \$100 of assessed valuation. The average assessment ratio is approximately 30 percent of current market value.	No local taxing jurisdiction is allowed to impose a property tax on manufacturing inventories, raw materials and goods in process.									
Sales & Use	Three percent retail sales and use tax with broad exemptions for industry.	None									
Intangible Property	<p>The assessment ratios and tax rates per \$100 of assessed value for the various classes of intangible property are as follows:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Bank Deposits</td><td>100%</td><td>1/10 of 1¢ per \$100</td></tr> <tr> <td>Stocks &amp; Bonds</td><td>100%</td><td>25¢ per \$100</td></tr> <tr> <td>Accounts Receivable</td><td>85%</td><td>25¢ per \$100</td></tr> </table>	Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢ per \$100	Stocks & Bonds	100%	25¢ per \$100	Accounts Receivable	85%	25¢ per \$100	No local taxing jurisdiction allowed to impose a property tax on intangible property.
Bank Deposits	100%	1/10 of 1¢ per \$100									
Stocks & Bonds	100%	25¢ per \$100									
Accounts Receivable	85%	25¢ per \$100									



KENTUCKY REVISED STATUTES  
1948

103.200 - 103.280

INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS FOR CITIES GENERALLY

103.200 Definitions for KRS 103.200 to 103.280. As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.280, "industrial building" means any building or structure suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, or fabricating plant, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city by which it is acquired.

103.210 Issuance of Bonds. In order to promote the reconversion to peace-time economy, to relieve the conditions of unemployment, to aid in the rehabilitation of returning veterans and to encourage the increase of industry in this state, any city may borrow money and issue negotiable bonds for the purpose of defraying the cost of acquiring any industrial building, either by purchase or construction, but only after an ordinance has been adopted by the legislative body of the city specifying the proposed undertaking, the amount of bonds to be issued, and the maximum rate of interest the bonds are to bear. The ordinance shall further provide that the industrial building is to be acquired pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280.

103.220 Interest on Bonds; terms. (1) The bonds may be issued to bear interest at a rate not to exceed six percent per annum, payable either annually or semi-annually, and shall be executed in such manner and be payable at such times not exceeding twenty-five years from date thereof and at such place or places as the city legislative body determines.

(2) The bonds may provide that they or any of them may be called for redemption prior to maturity, on interest payment dates not earlier than one year from the date of issuance of the bonds, at a price not exceeding 103 and accrued interest, under conditions fixed by the city legislative body before issuing the bonds.

103.230 Bonds negotiable; disposal; payable only from revenue. Bonds issued pursuant to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 shall be negotiable. If any officer whose signature or countersignature appears on the bonds or coupons ceases to be such officer, before delivery of the bonds, his signature or countersignature shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes the same as if he had remained in office until delivery. The bonds shall be sold in such manner and upon such terms as the city legislative body deems best, or any contract for the acquisition of any industrial building may provide that payment shall be made in such bonds. In no event shall any bonds be negotiated on a basis to yield more than 6% except as provided in subsection (2) in KRS 103.220. The bonds shall be payable solely from the revenue derived from the building, and shall not constitute an indebtedness of the city within the meaning of the Constitution.

It shall be plainly stated on the face of each bond that it has been issued under the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and that it does not constitute an indebtedness of the city within the meaning of the constitution.

103.240 Use of proceeds of bonds. All money received from the bonds shall be applied solely for the acquisition of the industrial building, and the necessary expense of preparing, printing and selling said bonds, or to advance the payment of interest on the bonds during the first three years following the date of the bonds.

103.250 Receiver in case of default. If there is any default in the payment of principal or interest of any bond, any court having jurisdiction of the action may appoint a receiver to administer the industrial building on behalf of the city, with power to charge and collect rents sufficient to provide for the payment of any bonds or obligations outstanding against the building, and for the payment of operating expenses, and to apply the income and revenue in conformity with KRS 103.200 to 103.280 and the ordinance referred to in KRS 103.210.

103.260 Application of revenue; charges for use. (1) At or before the issuance of bonds the city legislative body shall, by ordinance, set aside and pledge the income and revenue of the industrial building into a separate and special fund to be used and applied in payment of the cost thereof and in the maintenance, operation and depreciation thereof. The ordinance shall definitely fix and determine the amount of revenue necessary to be set apart and applied to the payment of principal and interest of the bonds, and the proportion of the balance of the income and revenue to be set aside as a proper and adequate depreciation account, and the remaining proportion of such balance shall be set aside for the reasonable and proper operation and maintenance of industrial building.

(2) The rents to be charged for the use of the building shall be fixed and revised from time to time so as to be sufficient to provide for payment of interest upon all bonds and to create a sinking fund to pay the principal thereof when due, and to provide for the operation and maintenance of the building and an adequate depreciation account.

103.270 Depreciation account. (1) If a surplus is accumulated in the operating and maintenance funds equal to the cost of maintaining and operating the industrial building during the remainder of the calendar, operating or fiscal year, and during the succeeding like year, any excess over such amount may be transferred at any time by the city legislative body to the depreciation account, to be used for improvements, extensions or additions to the building.



(2) The funds accumulating to the depreciation account shall be expended in balancing depreciation in the industrial building or in making new constructions, extensions or additions thereto. Any such accumulations may be invested as the city legislative body may designate, and if invested the income from such investment shall be carried into the depreciation account.

103.280 Additional Bonds. (1) If the city legislative body finds that the bonds authorized will be insufficient to accomplish the purpose desired, additional bonds may be authorized and issued in the same manner.

(2) Any city acquiring any industrial building pursuant to the provisions of KRS 103.200 to 103.280 may, at the time of issuing the bonds for such acquisition, provide for additional bonds for extensions and permanent improvements, to be placed in escrow and to be negotiated from time to time as proceeds for that purpose may be necessary. Bonds placed in escrow shall, when negotiated, have equal standing with the bonds of the same issue.

(3) The city may issue new bonds to provide funds for the payment of any outstanding bonds, in accordance with the procedure prescribed by KRS 103.200 to 103.280. The new bonds shall be secured to the same extent and shall have the same source of payment as the bonds refunded.

The Following Amendment was made to KRS 103.200 to 103.280 by the 1952 Kentucky Legislature.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY:

Section 103.200 of the Kentucky Revised Statutes is amended to read as follows:

As used in KRS 103.200 to 103.280, "industrial building" or "buildings" means any building or structure suitable for and intended for use as a factory, mill, shop, processing plant, assembly plant, or fabricating plant, and/or the necessary operating machinery and equipment, to be rented or leased to an industrial concern by the city by which it is acquired.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State, Frankfort, Kentucky

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILING ARTICLES  
OF  
INCORPORATION FOR FOREIGN CORPORATIONS  
IN KENTUCKY

1. Original articles of incorporation and all existing and subsequent amendments to original articles must be filed with the Secretary of State of Kentucky, certified by the Secretary of State of the state of incorporation, as of the current date, in chronological order. A \$25.00 filing fee for original articles and amendments is required. A fee of \$10.00 is required for recording articles and amendments.
2. A statement of corporation designating a process agent and place of business in Kentucky is required, for which the filing fee is \$5.00. Our Constitution requires that the process agent reside at the place of business.
3. Photostatic copies will be accepted for filing and recording, if they are PLAINLY LEGIBLE and in proper legal form with respect to size, durability, etc., and of such size and quality as to permit them to be rephotostated.

For further information write to

Henry H. Carter,  
Secretary of State,  
Commonwealth of Kentucky.



## COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES

As a state, Kentucky realizes the importance of industry in developing her many resources. In addition to the Department of Commerce, which was created for the express purpose of promoting the economic development of the Commonwealth, there are many state agencies actively engaged in programs which, directly or indirectly, contribute materially to the solution of problems which affect our industrial growth. Since it is a statutory function of the Department of Commerce "to coordinate development plans," contact with the following state agencies and others concerned may be established through this agency.

The Kentucky Highway Department, in planning its program of development and expansion, gives every consideration to the needs of existing and proposed industries. During the year 1961, highway expenditures for the improvement and maintenance of Kentucky's highways and bridges totaled \$183,467,844. Kentucky has ranked in the upper fourth of all states in recent years in both the number of miles of highway construction and in the amount of money spent.

The Department of Economic Security will furnish data regarding potential labor supply, prevailing wage rates, characteristics of labor supply and employment and economic characteristics for any area in the State. The Department's Division of Employment Service with offices in 24 cities in the State is available at all times to assist in recruitment of workers for industry both old and new. All local offices in the State are equipped to administer specific aptitude tests for 270 different occupations as a part of the recruitment process. These tests facilitate getting the "round peg" into the "round hole" thereby helping to reduce worker turnover and training time.

The Kentucky Department of Labor has been highly successful in its relations with both management and labor. Representatives of this department are available at all times to consult with industries on any matter in which they can be of service.

The Kentucky Department of Revenue offers the services of its tax consultants to industries seeking locations within the state, as well as to resident industries.

The Kentucky Department of Commerce takes pride, not only in the services it has to offer to industries seeking locations in Kentucky, but in the service it attempts to render on a continuing basis to existing industry. Established industries have found the state to be considerate of their welfare and we welcome the opportunity to introduce representatives of prospective new industries to our present family of industries.